If magnetic field modulation in the case of the optical disc 1 provided with a signal recording layer for recording and/or reproducing magnetic signals, with the optical disc 1 used being a magneto-optical disc, is considered, a thinner thickness of the light transmitting layer 4 is desirable. In more detail, if the thickness of the light transmitting layer 4 is set to, for example, 30 μm, recording and/or reproduction by the magneto-optical disc is facilitated.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel Claim 3 without prejudice or disclaimer.

Please enter the following amended claims:

1. (Twice Amended) A disc-shaped optical recording medium, comprising:

a support having at least two major surfaces;

a recording portion formed on one of the major surfaces of the support for recording signals thereon;

a light transmitting layer formed of one of a polycarbonate sheet and a UV light curable resin, on the recording portion, said light transmitting layer having a thickness t of 10 to 177 μm;

wherein the light transmitting layer comprises a surface that is configured to receive and transmit illuminating light to the recording portion to record and/or reproduce signals; and

a surface layer formed of an amine salt compound held on the surface of the light transmitting layer, wherein the amine salt compound is a compound of perfluoropolyether having terminal carboxylic groups, represented by the chemical formulas (1) and/or (2):

$$R_f - COO^- N^+HR_1R_2R_3$$

(formula 1)

$R_1R_2R_3N^+H^-CO–R_f– COO^-N^+HR_1R_2R_3$

(formula 2)

where R_f denotes a perfluoropolyether group and R_1, R_2 and R_3 denote hydrogen or a hydrocarbon group.

5. (Twice Amended) The optical recording medium according to claim 1, wherein a surface hardness of that side of the optical recording medium having the amine salt is not less than H in terms of pencil hardness.

11. (Twice Amended) The optical recording medium according to claim 9, wherein the light-transmitting surface layer is formed by at least one of sputtering and spin-coating and has a thickness of 1 to 200 nm.

13. (Twice Amended) The optical recording medium according to claim 12, wherein the inorganic material is at least one of indium oxide and tin oxide, either alone or in composition.

14. (Twice Amended) The optical recording medium according to claim 12, wherein the light-transmitting surface layer is formed by at least one of sputtering and spin coating to a thickness of 1 to 200 nm.

Please enter the following new Claims 21-28:

21. (New) The optical recording medium according to claim 1, further comprising a skew correcting member formed on a second of said two major surfaces of said support, said second of said two

major surfaces being disposed on a side opposite to a side of said support on which said light transmitting layer is disposed.

22. (New) The optical recording medium according to claim 21, wherein said skew correcting member is formed by coating and curing a UV curable resin.

23. (New) The optical recording medium according to claim 22, wherein a disk skew margin of the optical disc is less than or equal to $84.115(\lambda/NA^3/t)$.

24. (New) The optical recording medium according to claim 1, wherein the optical disc is one of a replay only disc (ROM), an overwritable optical disc, and a write-once optical disc.

25. (New) The optical recording medium according to claim 1, wherein said support comprises a first substrate and a second substrate bonded together.

26. (New) The optical recording medium according to claim 1, wherein said two major surfaces of said support include a recording layer and a light transmitting layer bonded to one another.

27. (New) The optical recording medium according to claim 1, wherein said support includes a first recording layer formed thereon, an intermediate layer formed on said first recording layer, a second recording layer formed on said intermediate layer, and said light transmitting layer formed on said second recording layer.

28. (New) A disc-shaped optical recording medium, comprising:

a support comprising a first substrate and a second substrate bonded together and having at least two major surfaces;

a recording portion formed on one of the major surfaces of the first substrate and on one of the major surface of the second substrate for recording signals thereon;

a light transmitting layer formed on the recording portion of the first substrate and of the second substrate, wherein the light transmitting layer has a thickness t of 10 to 177 μm, and comprises a surface that is configured to receive and transmit illuminating light to the recording portion to record and/or reproduce signals; and

a surface layer formed of an amine salt compound having a predetermined hardness and held on the surface of the light transmitting layer, wherein the amine salt compound is a compound of perfluoropolyether having terminal carboxylic groups, represented by the chemical formulas (1) and/or (2):

$$R_f - COO^- N^+HR_1R_2R_3$$

(formula 1)

$$R_1R_2R_3N^+H^-CO-R_f-COO^- N^+HR_1R_2R_3$$

(formula 2)

where R_f denotes a perfluoropolyether group and R_1, R_2 and R_3 denote hydrogen or a hydrocarbon group;

wherein said surface layer has a thickness of 1 to 200 nm, and a dynamic frictional coefficient equal to 0.3 or less.